

# The Adams Sentinel.



ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

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## Poetry.

### FLOWERS.

The flowers! the lovely flowers!  
They are springing forth again;  
Are opening their gentle eyes  
In forest and in glen;  
And tried roots of trees,  
Like children playing gracefully  
About a father's knees!

The flowers! the lovely flowers!  
They pure and radiant eyes  
Greet us where we turn our steps,  
Like angels from the skies!  
They say that nought exists on earth,  
However poor and small,  
Which God, the meaneast things,  
He careth for them all!

The flowers! the lovely flowers!  
The fairest type they are  
Of the soul springing from its night  
To sunshine and to day;  
For though they lie dead and cold,  
With light, and warmth, and sunny smile,  
The glorious spirit calls them forth  
To happiness and love!

Ye flowers! ye lovely flowers!  
We greet ye well and long!  
With light, and warmth, and sunny smile,  
And harmony and song!  
All dull and sad would be our earth,  
Were your bright beauties not;  
And thus, without Life's flowers of Love,  
Oh, what would be our lot!

## Miscellaneous.

Ours is a good world.—You who complain of this world, and go mourning through it, as if it had no sun, after what pattern would you make it a better? How would you order its seasons, appoint its changes, and direct its government? Could you make a pleasanter sun, sweeter air, purer water, or a more fruitful earth? Could you grow brighter flowers, or cover the earth with a carpet of richer green? Could you plant more magnificent forests, create more beautiful rivers, or spread out wider oceans? Would you arrange the land and sea in new relative proportions, and hang over all a brighter Heaven? As it is, it is a good world. Great and precious interests are bound up in its history. The Son of God has visited it, suffered in its language, eaten of its fruits, taught for its redemption, and slept in its bosom. Angels have been here and traversed its valleys and hills. It is a good world. Jehovah blesses it and defends it. His precious word is in it.—The Gospel of Jesus is going forth to encircle it; a great army of the sacramental host are preparing in it, for man's redemption. It is hourly casting its ripe fruit, and contributing precious treasures to the glories of the upper sanctuary. The bones of the prophets are hidden in its secret places. The holy examples of martyrs and just men are in it, and here the militant church of God has its home. The consolations of religion are here, with all the sweet interchanges of human affection. Here, too, are domestic relations, full of tender ties and glowing sympathies. It is a good world, and as we stand six thousand years from its birth, we may echo a loud Amen, to the word of its Creator and Lord, when we look upon its perfect form, fashioned by his own hand, and pronounce it good.

The School Boy.—A little fatherless boy was one day writing the following copy in his book: "Honor thy father and mother." After having written a few lines, he laid down his pen and began to weep. He began again, and wrote a few lines more: but his memory was at work recalling to mind the happy days he had passed with his dear deceased father, and he wept anew.—He could not go on, but sobbed aloud.

"What is the matter, my boy?" said the teacher.

"Oh, Mr. Blake, I cannot write this copy, for my father is dead. Please give me another page, and cut this leaf out.—I cannot write it."

Young reader, do you dilate your parents?

Cheap.—"Give me freedom in every thing," said a man to us a few days since. "I have been a member of a church for upwards of forty years, and up to this time it has not cost me a penny."

This reminds us of an anecdote of Rev. Mr. S., a distinguished Methodist preacher, well known in the west, who was remarkable for his piety and eloquence, as well as for his occasional eccentricities. He went to his rest a few years since, after having labored long and faithfully in his Master's service.

On one occasion he was preaching with great fervor on the freedom of the gospel, and around him was an attentive congregation, with eager eyes turned to the preacher, and drinking every word into their souls. Among the rest was an individual who had been more remarkable for opening his mouth to say Amen, than for opening his purse.—Though he never gave money for the support of the gospel, yet he might be said to support the pulpit, for he always stood by it. He had, on this occasion, taken his usual place near the preacher's stand, and was making his responses with more than usual animation.—After a burst of burning eloquence from the preacher, he clasped his hands, and cried out in a kind of ecstasy, "Yes, thank God! I have been a Methodist for twenty-five years, and it hasn't cost me twenty-five cents!" "God bless your stingy soul!" was the preacher's emphatic reply.—*Louis. Exam.*

Mr. Clay and the Goat.—Almost every body in Washington City remembers an old he-goat which formerly inhabited Naylor's livery, on Pennsylvania Avenue. This animal was, in all probability, one of the most independent citizens of the metropolis. He belonged to no party, though he frequently gave passengers a striking proof of his adherence to the *teveling* principle; for whenever a person stopped any where in his vicinage, Billy was sure to make at him, horns and all. The boys took great delight in irritating this long-bearded gentleman, and frequently so annoyed him that he would make war against lamp-posts and trees, to their great amusement.

One day the luminary of the west, Henry Clay, was passing along the Avenue, and seeing the boys intent on worrying Billy into a fever, stopped, and with his characteristic humanity, expostulated with them on their cruelty. The boys listened in silent awe to the eloquent appeal of the great statesman; but it was all Cherokee to Billy, who—the ungrateful scamp! arose majestically on his hind legs, and made a desperate plunge at his friend and advocate. Mr. Clay, although he had not "slain a Mexican," proved himself too much for his horned assailant; he seized hold of both horns of the dilemma, and then "was the tug of war"—for Greek had met Greek. The struggle was long and doubtful.

"Ha!" exclaimed the statesman, "I have got you fast, you rascal! I'll teach you better manners. But boys," continued he, turning to the laughing urchins, "what shall I do now?"

"Why, trip up his feet, Mr. Clay," said they. Mr. Clay did as he was told, and after many severe efforts, brought Billy down on his side. Here he looked at the boys imploringly, seeming to say, "I never was in such a fix before."

The combatants were nearly exhausted: Goat had the advantage, for he was gaining breath all the while that the statesman was losing it.

"Boys," exclaimed he, puffing and blowing, "this is rather an awkward business. What am I to do now?"

"Why—don't you know?" said a little fellow, making preparations to run as he spoke—"all you've got to do is to let go and run like blazes!"

A Green One.—A Locofoco editor in Lycoming county says the tenets of democracy are pure and unalterable, and recommends principles, not men, as the watchword! He is evidently behind the age; the democracy of the present day not only change, almost with the moon, but so far from men, very often support men without principle.

Nearly as many votes were given in the city of Paris alone at the recent election (210,000) as under Louis Philippe were given in the whole kingdom.

Drought.—In the vicinity of St. Augustine and Tallahassee, Florida, there had been up to the 6th, but one slight shower of rain in two months.

A sewing machine has been invented, which, says the Boston Chronotype, "will, in two minutes or less, stitch the longest seam of a pair of pants, and which, in less time than it would take the tailor to cut them, will finish the pants in the nicest manner, except sewing on the buttons and working the button holes. It is wonderfully simple and easy to manage."

An Amusing Error.—By a typographical error in one of our exchanges, we learn that "two cows were cut into calves" by the railroad train.

## APPLES WITHOUT CORES OR SEEDS.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

I take the liberty of stating to you what little information I possess with regard to the inquiry of your correspondent, in the April number of the Farmer, respecting apples without cores or seeds. Notwithstanding the incredulity of your friend as to the practicability of thus producing apples, it is unquestionably true.

In 1838 I learned from my friend, S. S. Abbott, Esq.; now a worthy and intelligent attorney at Hamilton, N. Y., and who takes much interest in agricultural matters, the following: That when he was a youth, attending a country school, there stood by the roadside, near the school-house, a barren apple tree. In a freak one day, he and his fellow school boys tore up the tree by the roots, and re-planted it firmly in the ground *invertedly*, with the roots uppermost. Contrary to all expectation, the tree survived, re-rooted, shot forth a new top, and in due time yielded a fine harvest of fruit—all delicious apples, without core or seed. Such was the character of the fruit ever after. No one could explain this singular freak of nature. At my instance, Mr. Abbott prepared a statement of these facts, and published it in the village newspaper, in Genesee county, N. Y., where we both resided. It, however, elicited no explanatory reply.

When at Toledo, Ohio, in 1843, I happened to mention this matter to my venerable friend, Paul Hawes, who, in New England, in Western New York, and lastly in Ohio, had devoted time and attention to the cultivation of choice fruits. Experiments in fruit culture formed a passionate pastime with him. His intelligent countenance of more than three score and ten, at once lighted up, and he said he knew all about it, that he had often experimented in producing fruit without core or seed, and always with success. That he would bend down some low limb so as to insert its top in the earth, and when it had taken root, would cut it asunder from the parent tree; and when of sufficient age, would produce fruit without core or seed. Sometimes, he added, there would be observable a slight indication of the core, but never of the seed. Mr. Hawes has since paid the debt of nature, or I would write to him for a fuller statement.

It is stated in Kidder's sketches of Brazil, that an orange-grower of the city of Bahia made a fortune by supplying the Emperor Don Pedro's table, at Rio Janeiro, with superior flavored oranges. The best oranges of Bahia are seedless, and the probability is that these were the kind furnished for the Emperor's table. Two acquaintances of mine who ate of those oranges at Bahia, express the conviction, since I mentioned to them the facts appertaining to the cultivation of coreless and seedless apples, that the seedless Bahia oranges are produced in the same way.

The facts here stated will enable your correspondent and others who may wish to try the experiment, to test its reality for themselves. Perhaps many of our choicest fruits might thus be very materially improved for use. At all events, the knowledge and curiosity of the thing is not unworthy of attention, and further experience may prove this singular mode of producing seedless fruit of much practical benefit. When we bring to mind the increased richness and delicacy of animal food—the capon, for instance, when deprived of the power of reproduction, there are certainly good grounds to hope and expect that the flavor of fruit would be vastly improved by the process here indicated. L. C. D. Baltimore county, April 1, 1848.

In a *Locofoco*.—On Saturday morning, a gentleman on horseback stopped at a store near Fulton street, Boston, for the purpose of watching some business. The persons he wished to see were up a flight of stairs, which he ascended.—What was his astonishment to find, upon turning round, that his horse had actually *followed him up stairs*. At the last accounts a large crowd had assembled, and were busily engaged in imagining how the horse could be got down again.

Doing a Noble Action.—A member of Mr. Beecher's Church, Brookline, N. Y., at a recent Pew-letting in that church, took the whole gallery on one side, for the purpose of filling it with families who do not feel able to hire seats, or pay at a very low price. He has 25 pews for \$100, and intends to have a family for each of them. This is the right way to do good.

Distinguished Visitors.—The New York Herald states that the English aristocracy have determined to make their accustomed summer tours in America, instead of Europe, the unsettled condition of the continent being exceedingly unattractive at present.

Moon Story.—A stone resembling black flint, and weighing 13 pounds, fell on Wednesday night, 3d May, near Carthage, in Ohio. It is supposed to have been discharged from the volcanoes in the moon.

## THE MUTINEERS.

A Narrative of the Sea.

BY REV. J. GREENLEAF.

[The incidents of the following narrative are those upon which Byron founded his poem of "The Island."]

Do you see that little speck on the map of the Pacific Ocean, at about twenty-five degrees south latitude, and one hundred and thirty degrees west longitude? It is Pitcairn's Island, a little spot not more than fifteen miles in circumference; rising out of the sea, alone, in mid-ocean, and around its rocky shores the sea roared for centuries, with no human being there to hearken to the sound. Within sixty years past that little spot has been the scene of a most wonderful drama, or rather of a romance in real life, which puts fiction into the shade, and illustrates, in a remarkable manner, the overruling hand of Divine Providence in inducing good from evil.

In the year 1787, the ship *Bounty*, under the command of Captain Bligh, was sent to the Pacific by the British Government, for the purpose of carrying the breadfruit tree from the Society Islands to the West Indies. Having procured a stock of plants, and transacted all the necessary business, the ship left Tahiti, April 4th, 1789, navigated by forty-five men. Some difficulties had occurred between Captain Bligh and Fletcher Christian, his mate, previously to this, but the infection now spread rapidly, and in about twenty days broke out in open mutiny; when the mutineers, headed by the mate, seized the ship, and putting the captain and eighteen men who adhered to him into an open boat, with a small stock of provisions, set them adrift. The mutineers, twenty-five persons in all, then directed their course for the Society Islands, where they cruised about for some months, abandoning themselves to all manner of licentiousness. As might be expected, quarrels arose among them; and at length sixteen of the crew, taking their share of property from the vessel, landed at Tahiti, with the avowed design of spending their lives on the island; while the remainder, decoyed on board thirty-five natives, men, women and boys, set sail in the Pacific, and were supposed to be lost.

Captain Bligh and his little company suffered incredible hardships, being forty-two days in an open boat, with no more provisions than would have lasted the company for five days; but after rowing and sailing more than three thousand six hundred miles, with the loss of one man only, they arrived at the Island of Tinian, in the East Indies, from whence they obtained a passage home. On the return of Captain Bligh to England, the frigate *Pandora* was despatched to the Society Islands, to arrest the mutineers if they could be found. At Tahiti, they arrested fourteen of those who landed there, two having been killed previously in a quarrel with the natives. On the passage home, the *Pandora* was wrecked, and four of the mutineers were drowned. The remaining ten were put on trial in England; four were acquitted, one was discharged for some informality in the proceedings, and five were convicted. No further inquiries were made. Twenty years passed away, and the thing was almost forgotten.

About the year 1810, Captain Folger, in the ship *Topaz*, Boston, was cruising in the Pacific for whales; and sailing a little out of the common track, made Pitcairn's Island. To his great astonishment, as he neared the shore, he perceived the appearance, not only of inhabitants, but of a regular settlement. This information was noised abroad: and not long after this, the English ship *Briton*, Sir Thomas Staines commander, in making a voyage from the Marquesas to Valparaiso, fell in, unexpectedly, with the same lone spot. It being night when he arrived in the offing, he "hoove in," that he might ascertain by daylight whether the Island was inhabited. In the morning he was surprised to see the land laid out in regular plantations, the huts neatly built, and the whole appearance indicating industry and civilization. Presently he saw the natives bringing a canoe on their shoulders to the beach, which being launched two stepped into it; and, dashing through the surf, was soon alongside the ship. If Captain Staines was surprised at the appearance of the Island, he was perfectly astonished at being hailed from the boat in good English. The natives, two young men, were taken on board, and the mystery was soon explained. They were *Thursday October Christian*, the son of Fletcher Christian, the leader of the mutineers, and George Young, the son of another leading man among them. Captain Staines landed, and found only a single survivor left of the crew of the *Bounty*, and from this man, named John Adams, learned the following history:

Fletcher Christian had some knowledge of Pitcairn's Island. He knew it to be a fertile spot, uninhabited, far remote from any others, and out of the general track of vessels passing through those seas. Thither he directed his course, and, having made the Island, run the ship into a little bay, stripped it of

every thing valuable, and broke it up, the whole company resolving there to spend their days. They divided the Island among themselves, took the native women that they brought with them as their wives, and made slaves of the native men. Thus things went on for nearly two years, and these wicked men began to feel secure in their iniquity.—But a day of awful reckoning was at hand, and the vengeance of Heaven did not slumber forever. The native men, being cruelly oppressed by these lawless seamen, rose upon them, and in one night massacred all but four, who contrived to escape from their hands. Nor did the deeds of blood stop here. The native women had become attached to their English husbands, wicked as they were; and when they saw them fall by the hand of violence, they banded together, and watching an opportunity, rose upon the native men, and in one night murdered the whole. Of the four Englishmen who were left, two were exceedingly bad men. One had some knowledge of distilling, and by repeated experiments had succeeded in manufacturing an intoxicating liquor. This he used so freely himself that he shortly after became insane, and throwing himself from a cliff was dashed in pieces. The other was a monster in wickedness threatening the lives of his companions, and became at length so dangerous to the whole community that the public safety demanded his execution—and they shot him.

The whole population of the Island was now about twenty-five souls, namely, John Adams and George Young, their wives, eight other native women, with some ten or twelve children. Such was the state of things at Pitcairn's Island, at the close of the year 1793.—John Adams and George Young looked on the scene of carnage and death before them, and their hearts sunk with anguish. Their wickedness stared them in the face—their sins had found them out—and they lifted up their hearts to God for pardon and cleansing. Nor did their penitence end in a night. They saw a work before them—a mighty work indeed—but one which Divine Providence had most evidently placed in their path; and they hoped that by a life of usefulness, the sincerity of their repentance might be made evident.

Here were ten native women; untaught pagans, who knew nothing of the true God, or of eternal life; and here, also, were children growing up—their own and their companions—without any suitable instructions pertaining to this world or the world to come. They resolved to accomplish this great work.—They were both naturally of a sedate turn of mind, and Young had a tolerable education. With untiring assiduity they applied themselves to the instruction of their little colony, teaching them the arts of civilized life, as well as the truths of the gospel, and establishing the observance of the Sabbath and regular public worship.

The death of George Young, in the year 1800, left Adams sole patriarch of the community. A blessing had evidently attended their labors; a large portion of the heathen women had happily become Christians, and the children were growing up an intelligent and civilized race.

Adams died in March, 1829, at the age of sixty-nine years, leaving a colony of nearly seventy persons, including five widows of the original mutineers—many of the others young married people, with rising families—a large proportion of the whole being intelligent, sober, and religious.

Pitcairn's Island is still, as ever, the little speck on the bosom of the great Pacific, and its waves dash against the wall of adamant by which it is surrounded; but the roar of its waters is now heard by a Christian community, who, though the offspring of vile men, yet, by the blessing of Heaven on the well meant endeavors of two reformed mutineers, have been elevated in the scale of humanity far above many in positions of far greater privileges.

The Oregon Massacre.—The cause of the massacre of the American missionaries, Dr. Whitman, and his family, is thus given in a letter from Fort Vancouver:

Our lamented friend, Dr. Whitman, his amiable and accomplished lady, with nine other persons, have fallen victims to the fury of the remorseless savages, who appear to have been instigated to this appalling crime by a horrible suspicion which had taken possession of their superstitious minds, in consequence of the number of deaths from dysentery and measles—that Dr. Whitman was silently working the destruction of their tribe, by administering to their diseases, under the semblance of salutary medicines.

In a subsequent paper, we find a complete list of the persons killed on this occasion, which is here annexed.  
Dr. Whitman, Mrs. Whitman, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Sanders, (schoolmaster,) Mr. Marsh, John Sager and Francis Sager, (youths,) Mr. Kimball, Mr. Gellen, Mr. Bewley, Mr. Young, jr., Mr. Sales, Mr. Hall, (sup-

posed to have been killed at John Day's river.)

Mr. Ogden, of the Hudson Bay Company, immediately after the massacre, succeeded in gathering a council of the chiefs, to whom he made a speech, in which he depicted the enormity of their crime, told them of the certainty of the punishment which awaited them should the Americans go to war with them, and counselled them to give up their prisoners. The chiefs replied; and then it was agreed that they should deliver up the captives in six days, on the promise of a ransom being paid for them.—Speeches were also made in the intermediate time to the Nez Percés, and they agreed to deliver up Mr. Spaulding and his family.

THE TROUBLES IN YUCATAN.—*Inter-vention of the British.*—All hopes of making peace with the crafty and perfidious savages have vanished, and the destiny of the two races only remain to be decided by the arbitrament of arms. The Yucatecos, at the last accounts, were preparing to make a last struggle against their relentless foes, anxiously awaiting assistance from abroad.

The English minister has replied to the offer of the sovereignty of Yucatan, which was simultaneously made to England, Spain and the United States, on condition of saving her from the destruction which menaced her, saying that he would represent to his government the condition of the country, and that he did not doubt that the offer would be favorably considered, and that the succor required would be willingly granted.—The treaty of peace was a mere savage ruse used by the Indians, the better to perpetrate their sanguinary deeds.—Now, more than ever, does the distressed condition of Yucatan appeal to our humanity. The Indians were approaching, at the last accounts, the only two cities left, Merida and Campeachy, in the former of which there had congregated 100,000 persons. The prospect of their fate is terrible.

An Important Move.—The Barnburners of New York have fully determined to enter the field against Gen. Cass. Their opposition to him as a candidate has been long avowed, and in it they never wavered the tenth part of an inch. The indignities to which they were subjected at Baltimore, has increased the furor of their opposition, and will cause them to fight the harder against the "Arnold of Democracy." They have determined to nominate a candidate, separate and distinct from the Baltimore nominee, as we learn from the following announcement in the New York Evening Post, an influential organ in their ranks. Says the Post:

"We understand that the regular Democratic delegates from New York to the Baltimore Convention, have resolved to call a convention of the democracy of this State, to be held on the 28th of June, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency, in the absence of any nomination by the Baltimore Convention."

Explosion from Racing.—*Loss of Life.*—The steamboat *Halifax*, Captain Charles Water, a small boat running from Waterville to Hallowell, Maine, on the Kennebec, with passengers for the larger boats plying between Hallowell and Boston, burst her boiler on Tuesday last, at 11 o'clock, while passing through the lock at Augusta dam. There were, as near as ascertained, about twenty souls on board; five were killed instantly, and three more were missing—supposed to have been blown over the lock into the river. Several ladies were badly scalded and thrown several rods into the water. Nearly all on board were more or less injured. The accident was no doubt caused by carelessness in racing and omitting to keep the boilers filled with water.

It is said that the largest corn-grower in America, is Wm. Polk, Esq., a brother of the President. His crop last year was estimated at 100,000 bushels. The following is the estimate of the fruits of his plantation: Corn, \$70,000; Cotton, \$16,000; Pork, \$4,000; total produce of the year, \$90,000.

Great Fishing.—One day last week, was drawn in, at a single haul, on the West side of New Haven harbor, two millions of white fish, as nearly as could be estimated, weighing about 1,500,000 pounds, or 750 tons! A bevy of porpoises drove them in.

The Peace Society has issued a circular which terminates thus:—Arbitration is friendly—wise—easy and cheap.—War is fiendish—foolish—difficult and dear."

The Baltimore Convention.—The Ohio State Journal says that the selection of a Southern chairman, both temporary and permanent, the adoption of the two-thirds rule, and the general tenor of the proceedings, show plainly enough that the South controlled the action of the Convention.

Twice as much money is spent in Great Britain for alcoholic drinks, as for bread.



**SHERIFFALTY.**

To the Citizens of Adams County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

WILLIAM FICKES.  
Reading township, Feb. 14. 1c

To the Citizens of Adams County.

ENCOURAGED by my friends, and suffering under the loss of my right arm lately, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be brought into action to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

LEONARD MELWEE.  
Huntington township, March 6. 1c

To the Citizens of Adams County.

I HAVE been induced, by the encouragement and representations of numerous friends, to announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

DANIEL MINNIGH.  
Latimore township, March 13. 1c

To the Citizens of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity.

EPHRAIM SWOPE.  
Germany township, Feb. 21. 1c

To the Citizens of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity.

AARON COX.  
Latimore township, Feb. 28. 1c

To the Voters of Adams County.

I HEREBY again announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support.

DAVID MAURDIE.  
Franklin township, Feb. 28. 1c

**REGISTER & RECORDER.**

To the Voters of Adams County.

AT the suggestion of many friends in different sections of the county, I am induced again to offer myself for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of a Whig County Convention. Three years ago, through the kindness of my Whig friends, I was enabled to come off second best in Convention as a candidate for Register and Recorder, and this year I trust, in like manner, to be so fortunate as to secure the nomination. I return my grateful thanks to my friends for their former support, and respectfully solicit of all such, and of the Whigs of the county generally, their favorable consideration in the present canvass.

WM. W. HAMERSLY.  
Petersburg, (Y. S.) March 6. 1c

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) If nominated and elected, the favor will be thankfully received, and the duties of the office discharged faithfully, to the best of my ability.

JAMES MILHENNY.  
Mountjoy township, Feb. 23. 1c

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig nominating Convention.)

R. W. MSHERRY.  
Feb. 21. 1c

To the free and independent Voters of Adams county.

AT the earnest solicitation of many friends, I am induced to offer myself as an Independent Candidate for REGISTER & RECORDER of Adams county. Should I be elected, I shall feel under many obligations to the public, and shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

WILLIAM F. WALTER.  
Straban township, April 10. 1c

**PROTHONOTARY**

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FRIENDS and Fellow-Citizens—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of Prothonotary of Adams county, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, I will be thankful for the favor, and discharge the duties of the office with fidelity, to the best of my ability.

WM. W. PAXTON.  
March 6. 1c

SUBJECT to the decision of the County

Convention, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY. Thankful for the liberal encouragement I received at the last nomination for the office of Prothonotary, I respectfully solicit the support of my fellow-citizens.

GEO. W. MCCLELLAN.  
Feb. 21. 1c

To the Public generally.

Fellow-Citizens and Friends: I announce myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY

of Adams county, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I will discharge the duties of said office with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.

JOHN PICKING.  
East Berlin, Feb. 21. 1c

**CLERK OF THE COURTS.**

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) If nominated and elected, I will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

S. R. RUSSELL.  
Feb. 21. 1c

To the Voters of Adams county.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Through the persuasion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your suffrages, as a candidate for the CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the Whig Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties incumbent on me, to the best of my ability.

EDEN NORRIS.  
Straban township, March 27. 1c

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I

respectfully offer myself to the citizens of Adams county, as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit their support, with the assurance that, if nominated and elected, the favor shall be acknowledged by a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

H. DENWIDDE.  
Feb. 21. 1c

**Shepherd's Sarsaparilla**

IS a compound preparation, for the cure of Diseases of the Blood, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, &c. &c.—There being 32 doses in a bottle, which costs only 75 cents, it is the cheapest and best medicine now in use. Most of the Cough preparations cost from fifty cents to one dollar per bottle, and contain only from 10 to 15 doses.—This Sarsaparilla is effective in its operation, and does not vomit or purge. Shepherd's Cough Candy, for Coughs, Colds, &c. Price 12½ cents per package. For sale by the Proprietor's Agent,

KELER KURTZ.  
May 1. 1y

**WHOLESALE**

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

No. 152½ Market Street, (between 14th and 15th), PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally to an examination of a complete stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which for extent, variety and workmanship, he flatters himself will give universal satisfaction, while his reduced scale of prices presents to purchasers inducements which cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the U. States.

JACOB REED.  
Philadelphia, March 6. 3m

**UMBRELLAS,**

PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES,

AND

Walking Cane Umbrellas.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON,

STEAM FACTORY.

The only one in the United States.

NO. 104 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERCHANTS are respectfully informed that I continue to Manufacture all the above goods, by the aid of steam, notwithstanding the great opposition of parties opposed to the introduction of expensive improvements.—My assortment is complete, and prices so low, as to give entire satisfaction.

As there is an Umbrella Store next door, of nearly the same name, it is important you should remember

Wm. H. Richardson.  
Steam Factory, and PATENTEE of the WALKING CANE UMBRELLA.

SIGN OF THE LADY AND EAGLE.

No. 104 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Feb. 7. 4m

Attention is requested to the celebrated

WALKING CANE UMBRELLA, a neat and beautiful article, combining all the advantages of

CANE and UMBRELLA.

**TO THE AFFLICTED!**

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual cleanser of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Horehound, Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Boneset, Elettaria, Licorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that tend to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. FOWLER'S Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER.  
Gettysburg, Nov. 9. 1f

**TO PURCHASERS OF**

IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of Swedish, Norwegian, Refined, Cable and Common English Iron, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of Hoop, Band, Scroll, &c. English, Russian and American Steel Iron; Small Round and Square Iron, from 3-16ths and upwards; Boiler and Plug Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail Rods, Axle Iron, various sizes; Locomotive, Tire and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Half-Round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel, from best stamps of Sweden Iron; Cast and Shear Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest rates, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replenishing their stocks.

Also, PIG and BLOOM IRON received on commission, on which advances will be made.

EARPS & BRINK,  
Iron and Steel Merchants,

117 North Water St. &amp; 30 North 2nd Avenue, Philadelphia, March 20. 4m

**J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,**

DENTIST.

AS located permanently in Gettysburg, and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

157-Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

157-Office in South Baltimore street, next door to Mr. Furry's Hotel.

Nov. 22. 1f

**W. B. MCCLELLAN,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. 1f

**LAW NOTICE.**

James G. Reed,

LATELY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father Joun Reed, Esq. of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.

April 10. 1f

**LAW PARTNERSHIP.**

THE undersigned having formed a Partnership for the practice of the Law, will attend the Courts of York and Adams, and will visit the neighboring Counties, if desired.

157-Office in Gettysburg, between the Bank and Public Offices, where one of the firm may at all times be found, and where communications will receive prompt attention.

JAMES COOPER,  
R. G. MCREARY.

June 21. 6m

**D. M'CONAUGHY,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR  
For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 6. 1f

**Freights from Philadelphia.**

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of

Barthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of

all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.  
York, April 20. 1f

**STEAM MARBLE WORKS,**

Ridge Road, above Spring Garden str., PHILADELPHIA.

THIS extensive establishment is erected on an improved plan, and by the aid of Steam Power manufactures all kinds of plain and Ornamental MARBLE WORK, in a superior style, at the lowest prices.

The largest and best assortment of MARBLE MANTLES, Imported Parlor and Garden, STATUARY, VASES and FOUNTAINS, TILES for floors, &c., may be seen at the Ware Rooms, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

Marble Cutters supplied at all times, with any number of finished Mantles and Table Tops, Italian Tombs and Monuments cut to sizes or finished—also constantly on hand a large assortment of American Grave-Stones in the rough or finished, Marble in the block, &c.

JOHN BAIRD,  
Ridge Road, above Spring Garden St.

March 27. 6m

**OLIVER EVANS'**

Salamander, Fire and Thief proof

IRON CHESTS.

WARRANTED equal to any other make, and have never been injured by Fire or Burglars, in a single instance. He also keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests, made of lighter iron, at lower prices.

LETTER COPYING PRESSES & BOOKS,

TRUCKS FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c.

DRUGGISTS PRESSES,

EAGLE GLASS PAPER,

PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, &c.

PACKING LEVERS,

HONING MACHINES,

REFRIGERATORS & WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS,  
61 South Second St., below Chestnut, Philad.

For Cooling and Preserving MEAT, BUTTER, MILK, and all articles intended for Culinary purposes.

WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS' CELEBRATED WATER FILTERS, for Purifying water that is brackish or muddy, whether by rains, minerals, or otherwise, can be had of all sizes and prices, at the Warerooms, No. 61 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Oct. 4. 15510

WATCHES, of all kinds, will be cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, at

FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in

Gettysburg, July 19. 1f

**THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS**

CABINET FURNITURE!

GEO. H. SWOPE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep on hand, at his Cabinet-making Establishment, in East York street, Gettysburg, Pa., a large assortment of all kinds of CABINET

FURNITURE,

SUCH AS

Mahogany, Cherry and Maple BU-

RETS, Plain and Fancy French

and half-French BEDSTEADS,

Centre, Dining & Breakfast

TABLES, Chandeliers,

Workstands, Candle-

stands, &c. &c.

As my Furniture is manufactured by myself for regular customers, and not for auction purposes, the public may rely upon its being, what it purports to be of fashionable style, and best material and workmanship.

Housekeepers and others, desiring new and GOOD Furniture, will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

157-Office made to order at all times.

GEORGE H. SWOPE.

Gettysburg, March 6. 1f

**NEWS! NEWS! NEWS!**

Co-Partnership in the Cab-

inet Making Business.

THE subscribers have entered into Partnership in the Cabinet-making business, at the old stand of Henry Galtch, in South Baltimore street, opposite Winebrenner's Tannery—where they will always have on hand, and be prepared to make to order.

Sidboards, Secretaries, Dressing Bu-

reaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Wash,

Work, and Candle-stands,

and in short, every article belonging to the above business. They will also have on hand CHAIRS of all varieties.

All orders for COFFINS attended to with the utmost promptness.

The subscribers assure the public, that all work purchased of them will be of the neatest and most durable character. They superintend themselves the construction of every article, thus being assured that both material and workmanship "can't be beat." Their terms are exceedingly reasonable, as may be learnt by giving them a call.

Country produce taken in exchange for work.

HENRY GARLACH,  
DANIEL TRIMMER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24. 1f

**NEW CLOCK AND WATCH**

ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Joseph MATHIAS, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

AND

JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c. will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12. 1f

**Clickener's Sugar-Coated Pills,**

THE last year over 200,000 persons of the following complaints: Headache, Giddiness, Rheumatism, Piles, Dyspepsia, Scurvy, Small Pox, Jaundice, Pains in the Back, Inward Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart, Rising in the Throat, Dropsy, Asthma, Fevers of all kinds, Female Complaints, Measles, Salt Rheum, Heartburn, Worms, Cholera Morbus, Coughs, Quinsy, Whooping Cough, Consumption, Pits, Liver Complaints, Erysipelas, Deafness, Itchings of the Skin, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Nervous Complaints, and a variety of other diseases arising from impurities of the blood, and obstructions in the organs of digestion.

Experience has proved that nearly every disease originates from impurities of the Blood, or Derangement of the Digestive Organs; and to secure Health, we must remove these Impurities, and restore the blood to its natural state. Therefore, when the slightest derangement of the system is indicated by Constiveness, or any other sign, it admonishes us that impurities are gathered in the system, which should be immediately removed by an efficient purgative. Since the invention, however, of

Clickener's Vegetable Purgative Pills,

this objection does not exist, as they are completely enveloped with a coating of PURE WHITE SUGAR, thus distinct from the usual purgatives as a sweet-tasted from the kernel, have NO TASTE or odour, and are as easily swallowed as bits of candy. Moreover, they exert a SPASTIC or BRITISH in the slightest degree. They operate equally on all the diseased parts of the system, instead of continuing themselves to, and racking any particular region. Thus, for example, if the Liver be affected, one ingredient will operate on that particular organ, and, by clearing it of that excess of bile it is constantly discharging into the stomach, restore it to a natural state. Another will operate on the blood, and remove those impurities which have already entered into its circulation; while a third will effectually expel from the system whatever impurities may have been discharged into the stomach; and hence they

Strike at the Root of Disease, remove all Impure Humors: open the pores externally and internally; promote the insensible perspiration; obviate flatulency, headache, &c.; separate all foreign and obnoxious particles from the chyle, secure a free and healthy action to the Heart, Lungs, and Liver, and thereby restore health even when all other means have failed.

For sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,

General Agent, Gettysburg; and

S. Berlin, Littlestown; E. J. Owings, M. Sherrystown; Lily & Riley, New Oxford; Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; B. S. Miller, do; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Brink, Earlfield; A. Scott, Cashtown; Thomas McKnight, M. Knightsville; Peter McKley, Mummisburg; J. P. Lower, Arentsville; John McKnight,





# ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, June 5, 1848.

## WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY

James Cooper.

COMMISSIONER

John G. Morningstar.

JUDITOR

Samuel Durboraw.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Henry Brinkerhoff.

PROTHONOTARY

John Picking.

REGISTER & RECORDER

Wm. W. Hamersly.

CLERK OF THE COURTS

Hugh Denwiddie.

SHERIFF

Ephraim Swope.

CORONER

Charles Horner.

### Our Ticket.

The Whigs of Adams have, as will be seen by the proceedings published to-day, settled their Ticket; and a very good one, too. Some who did not get their friends upon the Ticket, may probably feel a little grieved thereby, but we know the Whigs of Adams well enough to feel perfect confidence in their full and earnest support of the Ticket. Those settled are all good, staunch, working Whigs, and should receive a handsome majority, worthy of the "Young Guard." The Philadelphia Daily News speaks of the Ticket as follows: "These are capital selections. The nomination of Mr. Cooper will afford much gratification to his numerous friends throughout the State. He has not yet returned from Europe, but will probably arrive yet this week. Mr. Swope has long been a faithful co-laborer in the Whig cause, and is eminently deserving of the office for which he has been nominated. Mr. Picking is an old Whig soldier, has always been found in the thickest of the fight for the success of Whig principles, and will, we are sure, receive a cordial and hearty support of the Whigs of the Young Guard. Mr. Hamersly has been for years past one of the most active Whigs in the county, and having on all occasions fulfilled his duty as a Whig, they will do their duty towards him. We have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with the other candidates; but we have no doubt they are all of the "right sort of stuff," and that they will command the hearty and united support of the Whig party."

### The Court of Inquiry.

This body assembled at Frederick on Tuesday last. Gen. Pillow, however, had not yet arrived, and the Court adjourned until Friday, at which time Gen. P. was expected to arrive. Gen. Scott was there—but immediately returned to Washington, where he will remain until required at Frederick. The Court, it is thought, will commence their business in earnest to-day. Gen. Taylor is also expected as a witness in the case. The presence of these distinguished officers will, no doubt, bring a large number of people to Frederick.

The Whig National Convention will assemble in Philadelphia on Wednesday next. A large number of Delegates are already in the City. There will, no doubt, be a full representation.

The principal part of the time of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Baltimore has been occupied with the case of Rev. Dr. Skinner, of Va. in an appeal from the decision of the Presbytery of Lexington, Va. suspending him from the ministry for certain alleged misconduct. The matter was fully investigated, and the vote was taken on Wednesday last. It was 41 for sustaining Dr. S.'s appeal in full—in part, 46—against sustaining, 66: so that his appeal was sustained, restoring him to his ministerial functions.

Gen. Scott's reception at Baltimore was a very enthusiastic one. Although he arrived at 10 o'clock at night, the multitude assembled was immense. In answer to impromptu calls, he addressed the people from the balcony of the U. S. Hotel in Pratt street.

The Vice President of the United States is now absent from his seat as presiding officer of the Senate, and on Thursday, Hon. D. R. Arconsox, of Missouri, was appointed President pro tem.

The Senate was engaged on Thursday in the consideration of the Oregon territorial bill, and a very animated discussion took place, in which the question of Slavery was the principal topic. The debate assumed a very pointed character between Messrs. Hale and Foote, in which they accused each other of being entirely destitute of Senatorial propriety and decorum.

### Sale of the Antietam Iron Works.

We learn, from the Boonsboro' Odd Fellow, that on the 24th of May, Brien's Antietam Iron Works were offered at public sale, and bid up to \$81,000, at which sum the trustees refused to allow them to be knocked down. On the same evening, however, they were sold at private sale to Mr. John M. Pherson Brien, the former owner, for \$89,000. The works are to be started in a few days, hands having already been secured.

The celebrated work of *Domby and Son*, by Dickens, is now complete, and a copy of it has been placed on our table, by our enterprising young neighbor, Kellen Kurtz, who has it for sale, together with a fine supply of the Literature of the day.

Zieker & Co., Philadelphia, have sent us some of their Writing Ink. We have tried it, and found it very good. It is for sale by Kellen Kurtz.

The "Columbia Magazine," for June, is on our table. The embellishments are beautiful—Portrait of John Quincy Adams—Landing Place at Rhodes—and the Fashions for June. The contents are entirely original and highly interesting.

Hon. H. HAMILIN has been elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Maine. He belongs to the Democratic party, but is opposed to the extension of Slave Territory. In consequence of this, the whole force of the Administration was brought to bear against his election, but without success.

It is said that Ex-President Van Buren has privately avowed his intention to oppose the election of Gen. Cass to the Presidency; and that the Barnburners in New York will nominate Gen. Taylor. New York is certain for the Whig candidate, even should the disaffected portion of the Democratic party give in their adhesion to Cass, of which there is not now the most remote probability.

### Oregon—Its Call for Aid.

The President sent to both Houses of Congress on Monday, the memorial of the Government of Oregon, asking for aid against the ravages of the Indians. The President accompanies the memorial with a recommendation that assistance be immediately returned. The Military Committee have the subject under reference, and the House of Representatives have resolved to give the subject a preference in order over everything but the appropriation bills. This exception was made at the instance of Mr. Vinton, who argued that there had already been delay, which was injuriously affecting the public interests. The Oregon Debate, when it comes up, will be an interesting one, for it must cover the whole ground of slavery, which is fast becoming the great overshadowing question of national policy.

The block of marble intended for the corner stone of the Washington National Monument, which is to be laid on the 4th of July, was taken from Baltimore to Washington on Thursday last, by railroad. It weighs 24,500 pounds.

The Commissioners of Allegheny county have been authorized, by an election held on Saturday night week, to subscribe one million of dollars to the Central Pennsylvania Railroad. This subscription ensures the completion of the road.

### Gen. Cass in South Carolina.

It is said that the members of the House of Representatives from South Carolina declare openly and positively that their State will not vote for Cass. They say that South Carolina will vote for General Taylor, though he should be the nominee of the Whigs.

### Betting.

There are bets making in Albany that Gen. Cass will not carry a majority in any one county in New York.

### Treason in New York.

The New York Daily Globe, Barnburner paper, says that it would be as easy to row a boat up the Niagara with a crowbar, as to elect Cass and Butler, after kicking New York out of the Convention.

The Troy Budget, (Barnburner,) says the nomination "has broken up the Democratic party of the nation. It fell like a dull, dead weight, upon all classes except the Whigs."

The New York Globe says Cass will lose that State by from fifty to one hundred thousand votes.

### Cold Comfort.

The Locos of Washington held a meeting the other evening to respond to the nominations. It was a slim affair, and excited no enthusiasm. They had a procession, and called on Col. Benton. He gave them a cool reception. A letter writer says:

"The call for Benton, I am told, brought 'Old Bullion' to an upper window. He gave out his thanks for the honor extended to him, but the venerable editor of the 'Union,' it is said, with lantern in hand, and all blythe and lively as if no rain had fallen upon him, exclaimed, 'Come down, Senator, and tell us how Missouri will go!'"

"Ah! it is that the editor of the Union who calls!" exclaimed the Senator. "He reminds me of old Diogenes with his lantern, looking about the streets of Syracuse for an honest man! Missouri will go right, sir—she is always right! Good night, sir! Good night, gentlemen, all! I thank you for the honor you have done me. And the company went their way."

### Senator Benton.

A Washington letter says that Senator Benton unbosoms himself with freedom against the Baltimore Convention, speaking of it as a band of selfish speculators, met to devise ways and means to get possession of the spoils. The Senator from Missouri is good authority.

### A Ten Strike!

The Pennsylvania names as a "singular coincidence" that in the names of Polk & Dallas there are ten letters, and the same number in the names of Cass and Butler. Well, the ten pins are now set up, and the Whigs must make a "ten strike" in November.

### A New Casa Belli.

It is said that the Governor of Cuba has refused Santa Anna permission to reside in the Island, from an apprehension of giving offence to the United States, his sojourn there in 1845 being one of continued intrigue and preparation. The Governor must be very careful how he treats Mr. Polk's dear friend, Santa Anna, with any thing like indignity, or he may find a detachment of our navy thundering about his ears to avenge the national wrong.

### Important from Mexico.

The steamship New Orleans arrived at New Orleans on the 25th May, bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 23d, and from the city of Mexico to the 18th.

Among the passengers is Lieut. Connor, bearer of despatches to Washington. He represents the prospects of the ratification of the Treaty by the Mexican Congress as not so favorable as at the last accounts. The opposition to the Treaty was growing stronger, and various war parties were endeavoring to get up a revolution to overthrow the Government. Herrera has not been elected President, as was reported. Pena y Pena has been re-elected as Provisional President.

Lieuts. Fendal, Dutton and Laverty, have been convicted of burglary and murder in the City of Mexico, and sentenced to be hung.

Commanders Harris and Pinkney, of the U. S. Navy, were drowned on the 15th of May, by the swamping of a boat upon the bar of Tuspan. Com. Pinkney was a Baltimorean, and son of the distinguished Wm. Pinkney.

### Cass and the Wilmot Proviso.

The North American says the Baltimore Convention has nominated for the Presidency an open enemy to the Wilmot Proviso,—a renegade of the free States,—a Northern man with Southern principles—although to do so it was necessary for it to inflict the greatest outrage on all Democratic rights and principles—to say nothing of the inborn privileges of freedom, which were crushed without a sigh. Mr. Cass received 179 votes,—precisely 9 more than was necessary to make the requisite majority.—Well, these nine votes were given him by one man, a single delegate from South Carolina, whose right to deliver any vote at all was somewhat questionable; while thirty-six votes from New York—Wilmot Proviso votes, be it remembered, and, therefore, sure to have been against Mr. Cass—were refused. Throw away eight of the South Carolina votes, add 36 New York votes,—and what, then, would have become of the old Federalist, now the chosen high-priest of modern Democracy?—the dough-face-in-chief who barters away the rights of the free States, for the honor of being made the convenient tool of Southern ultraism—Locofoco ultraism—sectional ultraism?

### The Convention and its Nominee.

The following is a portion of one of the resolutions of the Locofoco Baltimore Convention: Resolved, That the war with Mexico, provoked on her part by years of insult and injury, was commenced by her army crossing the Rio Grande, attacking the American troops, and invading our sister State of Texas.

The Convention, it will be seen, casts the responsibility of the war upon Mexico. It is attributed to her protracted "insults and injuries" to this country. But Gen. Cass says:

None of us have denied, the President has acknowledged, the whole Democratic party has again and again asserted, that the annexation of Texas was the cause of the war with Mexico.

We leave it with the organs of Locofocoism to harmonize these conflicting sentiments of the Convention and its nominee.

### British Intervention in Hayti.

In some intelligence from Port au Prince, by way of Boston, it was stated that the revolutionary and murderous state of things there was considered settled by the arrival of three English vessels of war. The Boston Traveller states that one of the British men of war had on board an agent, with instructions to inquire into recent occurrences there, ascertain the intentions of the President, and possibly to take some steps in the nature of intervention.

From the Traveller we have the following in relation to the doings growing out of the proscription of the mulattoes by the black President, who when waited upon for the restoration of the constitution, ordered his guard to fire upon the deputation:

"Many of the merchants took refuge on board the French man of war in the harbor. The French consul proceeded to the palace and demanded that an armistice should take place.—This was granted with the exception of about twenty-five of the principal merchants, who have not since been seen. The number killed was at first stated as high as one thousand. It is probable that not more than one hundred actually perished. Many fled who were at first classed as dead. This act caused the revolt at the south part of the island. The President had marched against them and had got as far as Mariegalante, where the raising of the draw-bridge by the inhabitants prevented his progress. This is the last that is known of his proceedings."

### "Still they Come."

Fifteen thousand emigrants, the principal portion of whom were Germans, the remainder Irish, arrived at the port of New York in four days of last week!

### Out of the Suds.

A poor Irish woman in Hartford, Conn., has become heiress of a large fortune in the old country.

The Hon. Lewis Cass, Senator from Michigan, and the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States, resigned his seat in the Senate on Monday last. Whether he will be elected President, is, in our opinion, very questionable. That he will be missed in the body from which he has retired, is quite certain.—Nat. Intel.

A Good Idea.—General Taylor, the N. O. Delta states, is determined to write no more letters until the election is over. He now puts off his many inquisitive letter-writing annoyances, by sending them a copy of his Allison letter, of which he had 2,000 copies printed for that especial purpose.

Shad.—The fisheries below the Columbia dam, says the Columbia Spy, are doing a good business since the last rise in the Susquehanna. We have been informed that the shad they catch are of the finest quality.

Louis Philippe has written to Lamartine, that if he does not restore to him a reasonable portion of the fortune he accumulated while King, he will disgrace, or at least mortify the French nation, by opening a sausage factory at Dover.

### Important from France.

The steamer United States arrived at New York on Wednesday, bringing news 4 days later from Europe.

On the 15th of May there was a bold attempt made to overthrow the French Government.—An immense body of the populace marched to the French Chambers, forced the gates, dissolved the National Assembly, and proclaimed a new Government, composed of Blanqui, Raspail, Hubert, Ledra Rollin, and others. The troops of the line, infantry, artillery and cavalry, were called out, and the National Guard and the Guard Mobile placed under arms. After much uproar and confusion, the populace became intimidated by the troops, left the Assembly and marched to the Hotel de Ville.—Meanwhile the Assembly resumed its session, and the National Guards followed to drive out the populace, which they succeeded in doing without bloodshed. Some of the leaders were arrested, and one of them (Gen. Courtais) impeached for high treason.

There was a bloody military insurrection in Madrid, Spain, on the 7th of May. The insurrection was finally quelled, but the loss of life was very great.

The Emperor of Austria has concluded an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Emperor of Russia.

Lord Ashburton, who, with Mr. Webster, arranged the treaty between the U. States and England, died at his residence in Wiltshire, England, on the 14th of May, aged 75 years.

A great battle was fought on the 6th of May, near Verona, between the Austrians and Piedmontese. About 20,000 of the former and 50,000 of the latter were engaged. The loss was very great on both sides, but there does not appear to have been any very decided advantage gained by either party.

### ONE DAY LATER.

A letter dated Paris, May 10, says that the Government had arrested a very great number of persons for having been engaged in the insurrectionary movements of the previous day.—Blanqui, who was one of the foremost amongst them, has escaped, but eight of the other leaders were apprehended and are in custody. A motion was carried in the Assembly on the 16th for the immediate trial of Louis Blanc and Albert. A rescue of the prisoners was apprehended, but the preparations of the Government were so complete that no fears are entertained. The members of the Polytechnic School placed themselves, armed, at the disposal of the government, upon the first alarm of the insurrection. The city had been tranquil during the whole morning of the 16th, but it had the appearance of being in a state of siege.

A dreadful suicide was committed on Monday morning last, at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, by John P. Bechtel, chief clerk in Messrs. Lee & Johnson's banking-house. He was a bachelor in good circumstances, of the most affable and pleasing manners, and had been in the employ of Messrs. Lee & Johnson for many years. He fired a pistol into his mouth, causing instant death. He left nothing to indicate the cause of the sad act, though, as he was somewhat addicted to drink, it may have been done in a moment of temporary insanity.

A man by the name of William Moore, was caught on the landing at Cincinnati, by means of the lightning wires. He had absconded from Washington, Pa., with another man's lawful rib, and \$100 in specie, to boot. The man was committed—the woman liberated.

The New York papers say that the military procession which escorted Gen. Scott from the Battery to the City Hall, was one of the most splendid and imposing pageants ever witnessed in that city.

The recent census of Texas shows the population to be 145,000, exclusive of Newton and San Patricio counties.

### MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Zacharias, DAVID COOPER, Esq., of Lewistown, Pa. (formerly of Gettysburg,) to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Valentine Adams, Esq., of the vicinity of Frederick, Md.

On the 11th ult, by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. JOHN RICE, to Miss ELIZABETH GEISE—all of this county.

On the 25th ult, by the same, Mr. JOHN ENGBERG, of Dauphin county, to Miss MARGARET ANN TYLER, of Cumberland county.

### DIED.

On the 18th of May, Mr. LEONARD SHERIFF, of Conowingo township, in the 56th year of his age.

### SHERIFFALTY.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Adams County:

At the earnest solicitation of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for the office of SHERIFF. Should I be so successful as to be elected, I shall feel myself under obligations to the Public, and will endeavor to discharge the duties of said office with promptness, and to the best of my ability.

JACOB WINTERODE.

Germany township, June 5.

4th of July Pictorials.

THE Mammoth Pictorial Brother Jonathan, and the Illustrated John Donkey, price 12¢ cts. per copy—ten Copies for One Dollar. Send in your orders, they shall be executed with dispatch, at the Cheap Book Store of KELLER KURTZ.

June 5.

### STATIONERY

OF every description, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by KELLER KURTZ.

June 5.

### LADIES, LOOK HERE!

BY calling at the Book Store of KELLER KURTZ, you can supply yourselves with Pencils, Gold Medals, Perumery, &c., at City prices—all articles sold warranted to be of the best manufacture.

June 5.

## EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

AN Examination of the Schools of the Borough of Gettysburg, will take place during the present month, commencing as follows: At the School house of Miss Matilda Scanlan, on Monday morning the 26th of June inst. At the School House of Mr. Robert S. Paxton, on Monday afternoon following. At the School House of Mr. William Withrow, on Tuesday morning. At the School House of Mr. Thomas Martin, on Tuesday afternoon. At the School House of Mr. William Bogle, on Wednesday morning and noon. At the School House of Miss Ann M. Cuddy, on Thursday afternoon and evening. At the School House of Miss Sarah G. Lord, on Friday afternoon and evening. The parents of pupils and the citizens of the Borough are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Board, H. J. SCHREINER, Sec'y.

June 5.

Star and Compiler please copy.

### At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, in and for the County of Adams, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1848, before William N. Irvine, Esq., President, and his Associate Judges, &c., assigned, &c.

On Motion—the Court grant a Role on all the heirs and legal representatives of JAMES M'GAUGHY, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Wm. M'Gaughy, James M'Gaughy, since dead, leaving issue as follows, to wit: David Horner M'Gaughy, William M'Gaughy, James M'Gaughy, Margaret M'Gaughy, Mary Bell M'Gaughy, and Eliza Jane M'Gaughy, Agnes, intermarried with James Bigham. John G. M'Gaughy, whose share has been assigned to Alexander M'Gaughy, now deceased, Hugh F. M'Gaughy, and the issue of Alexander M'Gaughy, deceased, to wit: James Horner M'Gaughy, Alexander M'Gaughy, and David Calvin M'Gaughy, all of whom are minors, and have for their Guardian Robert Calvin Horner, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, in and for the County of Adams, on the Third Monday of August next, to accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of the said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court, WM. S. HAMILTON, Clerk.

June 5.

### THE CHEAP

BOOK STORE.

Medical, Classical, School, Miscellaneous, Law, Religious & Blank Books.

A LARGE assortment always on hand, and for sale, wholesale or retail, at low prices. All new Books received as soon as published. Blank Books of all kinds made to order. Country dealers furnished at a liberal discount.

### BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED.

The Peasant and his Landlord, by the Baroness Knoring, translated by Mary Howitt, 1 vol. cloth, 75 cents; the Bachelor of the Albany, 1 vol., 50 cents; all of Miss Grey's Novels, at 25 cts. each; the Seven Capital Sins, by Sue, 50 cts.; Whom to marry and how to get married, 12¢ cts.; Graham's, Godey's, and National Magazines for June; Miss Pickering's Novels, 25 cts. each; the Forty-five Guardsmen, 2 parts, 50 cts.; Wuthering Heights, a novel, 25 cts.; Elton's Comic World, 25 cts.; Life of Henry Thomas, the Burglar, 25 cts.; Madison's Exposition of Old Fellowship, 25 cts. All new books received as soon as published, and sold at much less than the usual prices. Remember the place to buy Books of ALL KINDS CHEAP, is opposite the Bank.

### KELLER KURTZ.

K. K. being desirous of returning his sincere and hearty thanks to the Ladies, Gentlemen, and Scholars of Gettysburg and Adams county, for the kind manner in which they have come forward and welcomed him, and for the unprecedented patronage he has received at their hands, adopts this medium of expressing his gratitude for their favors for the past year, and hopes to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage already bestowed.

June 5.

### Bonnets and Hats.

A FINE lot of fashionable Summer HATS and BONNETS are just opened at STEVENSON'S, at reduced prices, where is now offered a full assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c., &c.

May 29.

### NOTICE.

THE final account of ANDREW M. DEAR, nonny and JACOB MARCH, Assignees of DANIEL MARCH, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and the Court have appointed the 3d Monday of August next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, May 29, 1848.

ts

### NOTICE.

THE account of JACOB DELLORE, Assignee of JACOB WAGONER, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and the Court have appointed the 3d Monday of August next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, May 29, 1848.

ts

### FRESH GROCERIES.

FEW boxes, best quality, ENGLISH CHEESE; also, old-fashioned, thick SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES, only 37¢ cts.; a few barrels very superior N. O. Molasses, for Bakers, just received at STEVENSON'S.

May 29.

### Country Cured Bacon.

A LARGE Lot of PRIME BACON, neatly trimmed Family Hams, Sides and Shoulders, just received and for sale very low at STEVENSON'S.

May 29.

### Shepherd's Sarsaparilla

IS a compound preparation, for the cure of Diseases of the Blood, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, &c. &c.—There being 32 doses in a bottle, which costs only 75 cents, it is the cheapest and best medicine now in use. Most of the Cough preparations cost from fifty cents to one dollar per bottle, and contain only from 10 to 15 doses.—This Sarsaparilla is effectual in its operation, and does not vomit or purge. Shepherd's Cough Candy, for Coughs, Colds, &c. Price 12¢ cts. per package. For sale by the Proprietor's Agent, KELLER KURTZ.

May 1.

## NOTICE.

THE first and final account of JACOB SHANK, Assignee of the Estate and effects of ISAAC YOUNT, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the Court have appointed the third Monday of August next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, May 29, 1848.

ts

### And Still Another!

JUST received, at STEVENSON'S, another supply of fine, fresh HERRING and



SPRING AND SUMMER  
GOODS.

## George Arnold

His Old Stand on the Corner of LARGE and HANDSOME A STOCK OF GOODS as he has ever offered to the public, consisting of

**Dry Goods, Groceries,**  
China, Glass and Queensware,  
HARDWARE, BLOW-WARE,  
Bonnets, Hats, Caps, &c.

The above goods have been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, with care and upon the best terms, and will be sold CHEAP; and, as usual, the LADIES' attention is invited to a great variety of

## Fancy Goods.

among which are very superior SILKS, GINGHAM, LAWNS, &c. &c. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Persons going to housekeeping can be furnished with almost any article they may want.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER  
GOODS.

## D. Middlecott

Has just opened a fresh stock of seasonable Family and Staple Goods, which will be offered at a tremendous reduction on all former prices. He respectfully invites the attention of persons wishing cheap goods, to an examination of his selection, and a comparison with the prices of goods sold elsewhere.

THE LARGE  
BRICK HOUSE & LOT

On Chambersburg street, adjoining the new Lutheran Church Lot on the West, and only a few feet from the Public Square. This building contains six large rooms, and a frame back-building, containing three rooms, and a kitchen, attached are a Stable, Carriage-house, Shop, Smoke-house, &c., and two wells, with a constant supply of water, and a pump in each. It is also supplied with the hydrant-water. The building is new, and finished in the best order. For terms apply to

DAVID HEAGY.

## FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situated in Cumberland township, Adams county, about a mile and three-fourths from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Hugh Black, James Ewing, and others, containing

## 110 ACRES.

The improvements are a two-story weather-boarded House, new Barn, Sheep, Granary, &c., an excellent well, and a variety of Fruit Trees. There is running water through the farm. The terms will be made known by the subscriber, residing in Gettysburg.

JAMES BOYD.

## FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Trustees of the Gettysburg Female Seminary, incorporated by the Legislature, have re-opened the Institution under the care of Miss M. C. G. as instructed. A few pupils will be received, in addition to those now in the Seminary.

Reference may be had to either of the Trustees, who are Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Professor Baugher, J. B. M'Pherson, Esq., A. Thompson, Esq., Dec. D. Homer, J. B. Danne, Esq., Hon. M. C. Clear, and B. C. Harper.

## TAILORING.

Still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business at the Old Stand, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with promptness and dispatch. He returns his thanks to the public for the generous support he has hitherto received, and hopes, by attention to business, to merit a continuance of the public patronage.

All work done at his shop will be warranted to fit.

## TAILORING.

At the OLD STAND, North-west Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, tender their thanks to their old customers for past favors, and respectfully inform the public that they continue to

Cut and Make all Garments in the best manner, on reasonable terms. The cutting done, as heretofore, by ROBERT MARTIN, Esq., Fashion regularly received, and every effort made to secure a good fit and substantial sewing.

The subscribers hope, by their long experience in the business, and renewed efforts to please, to merit and receive a continuance of the public patronage.

E &amp; R MARTIN

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for work.

TO PURCHASERS OF  
IRON AND STEEL.

The subscribers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of Swedish Iron, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of Hoop, Band, Scroll, &c. English, Russian and American Sheet Iron; Small Round and Square Iron, from 3 1/2 to 10 and upwards. Boiler and Pipe Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail Rod, 2 1/2 to 10, various sizes. Locomotive, Tire and Railroad Iron, Angle Iron, Half Round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel from best stamps of Sweden; Cast and Sheet Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest rates, for cash or at six months' approval, reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replenishing their stocks.

Also, PIG and BLOOM IRON received on commission, on which advances will be made.

CARP &amp; BRINK

Iron and Steel Merchants,  
117 North Water St. & 56 North Del Avenue,  
Philadelphia, March 20

## REGISTER &amp; RECORDER.

To the free and independent Voters of Adams county.

At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I am induced to offer myself as an Independent Candidate for REGISTER & RECORDER of Adams county. Should I be elected, I shall feel under many obligations to the public, and shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

WILLIAM F. WALTER

Straban township, April 10.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

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## LATE FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Hibernia* arrived at New York on Saturday week, at 1 P. M., from Liverpool, bringing London and Liverpool papers of May 13.

Commercial affairs wear rather an improved aspect.

In France everything is quiet. A temporary Executive Committee of five members has been resolved upon and appointed.

Lamarine has lost ground in the Assembly, as will be seen by the votes he received. The fact is attributed to the favor he has shown to Ledru Rollin.

An important item of news is the announcement of an official order to put the whole line of coast in the district of Boulogne (France) in a state of defence, and to fortify the town. It is confidently asserted by the Paris National that a treaty, offensive and defensive, has been entered into between the Emperor of Austria and the Czar.

An insurrection has occurred in Rome, against the Pope, because he refuses to declare war against Austria. A new Ministry has been appointed.

In Lombardy a decisive engagement was daily expected between Charles Albert and the Austrians at Verona.

Germany continues agitated. On the Prussian Polish frontiers there is still great trouble. A series of severe battles have been fought between the Prussians and Poles—in which the former were beaten with great slaughter.

The whole province of Posen is in arms. In England everything is quiet.

Ireland is more tranquil.

Trade in England has been good.

Money was plenty.

Cotton has declined 3d. on all qualities under fair. The imports had been heavy.

In Elbur there has been little variation.

Best Western Canal is quoted at 27s. 6d., while middling qualities are sold at 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d.

*Business Prospects Abroad.*—A gentleman in England, familiar with the business of Great Britain, writes to a manufacturing house in Philadelphia:

"Business in this country still seems much depressed, but I think that matters will gradually improve should we have even a fair harvest. The fact is, that the manufacturers in France and throughout the Continent, are completely stopped from producing, and many, indeed I may say the vast majority, are ruined, so that a great accession to the demand for goods must, sooner or later, reach this country and the United States."

The produce, also, of North and South America, in fact, of the whole world, intended for the supply of the Continent, must also come to this continent for sale, until peace and quietness is established throughout Europe; and if this country only keeps out of the turmoil—and she will keep out if she can—I cannot help predicting a vast increase of its trade in a short time.

The Moderate party seem to have gained the ascendancy in the French elections, but the best informed people here seem to think that as a republic, with universal suffrage, she will never see confidence or internal quiet for years to come.

## VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

*Arrival of the British Steamer Tay.*

The British mail steamer *Tay*, from Vera Cruz for Southampton, touched at Ship Island, below New Orleans, on the 20th ult. She brings dates from the City of Mexico to the 13th, and from Vera Cruz to the 16th ult.

Passengers who arrived by the *Tay* say that the Treaty of peace will certainly be ratified by the Mexican Congress. They further state that the Treaty would be finally approved on the 25th ult., when it was generally supposed that the vote would be 61 Deputies for the ratification, and 14 for continuing the war.

Gen. Herrera had been elected President of Mexico, in opposition to his own inclination.

Pena y Pena, the late President, in a lengthy message, strenuously advocated the ratification of the Treaty. He takes a bold position, and declares every thing to be secondary to the question of peace or war. He further argues that the terms proposed by the United States are milder than could have been expected, and that Mexico had no reason to presume that the stipulations would be modified.

There was more than a quorum of the Mexican Congress at Queretaro, there being 33 Senators and 75 Deputies in daily attendance. The Treaty was to be discussed with closed doors.

St. Louis, May 29, 1848.

We have arrivals here from the Salt Lake settlement. The Indians, it is said, have commenced open hostilities against the Mormons. They attacked them in their towns and encampments, and have most cruelly and barbarously murdered a large number of men, women and children. An express has been sent by the Mormons to St. Louis, asking for assistance and for armed forces, to protect them from the fearful ravages threatened by their murderous and savage foes. No cause is assigned by the Indians for their conduct. They threaten vengeance and declare their full determination to put it into execution.

*The Deserters in Mexico.*—The trial is over of Lieut. Smith and the other deserters from our army in Mexico, who were caught *flagranti delicto*. Five of the deserters got each fifty lashes, and were dishonorably discharged. Private Spriggins had the flogging remitted, but was dishonorably discharged. Smith's sentence was remitted, excepting the dishonorable discharge.

From the New York Courier and Inquirer.

## RECEPTION OF GEN. SCOTT.

This great celebration took place on the 25th, according to the pre-arrangements as published.

The weather was most auspicious, the sun burst forth in its glory about 9 o'clock, while a delicious breeze freshened the air accordingly. Immense was the number of those eager to do honor to an eminent soldier and civilian—a man who, bred to war, has proved himself a consistent and zealous advocate of peace; while in the field he exhibited unsurpassed valor, skill, and resources.

On surrendering Gen. Scott to the Committee of the Common Council of New York, the Mayor of Elizabethtown, Mr. E. Sanderson, made an appropriate address to Mr. Morris Franklin, President of the Common Council of New York, and acting Mayor of New York.

The General was then put into the hands of Mr. Franklin, and conducted on board the boat, accompanied by a Committee of the Corporation and citizens of Elizabethtown. The Band struck up as the General stepped upon the boat, and cheers, long repeated, welcomed him on board.

Mr. Morris Franklin then delivered an address to the General, reciting his gallant services and the obligations of the country to him therefor.

Mr. Franklin was frequently interrupted by plaudits in the course of his address.

Gen. Scott, as soon as silence was restored, replied in very handsome terms.

Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm with which his speech was received.

The General was then introduced to the different members of the Corporation, and to hundreds of his fellow-citizens on board the boat.

As the boat swung off from Elizabethtown, the crowd on shore made the welkin ring with their cheers; and, as she made her way through the Hills, every sailing vessel that was met, every collection of people, poured forth acclamations. On the plateau of New Brighton hundreds were assembled, who, as the boat swept past, saluted the victorious chief, and their salutes were returned by cheering from the boat. Passing Governor's Island, a salute was fired from Castle Williams, and then passing the Battery, alive literally with troops and citizens, the boat shot along up the North River, and after making a turn as high as Hoboken, returned to the Jersey shore, and then, crossing the river, brought to at Castle Garden.

The General, accompanied by his Staff and the Committee of Arrangements, landed, and was followed by the numerous company on board, and introduced into the magnificent saloon of Castle Garden, the spacious galleries of which were filled with spectators, as was the area of the garden. Mr. Franklin and the Committee having mounted a platform arranged for receiving and presenting the General, followed by the honored guest and others, and having succeeded in establishing silence, made a few remarks, to which Gen. Scott replied.

The party then proceeded to the bridge of Castle Garden, where the General, having mounted his horse, accompanied by his Staff, (Captains Scott, Williams, and Kearney, and Lieut. Schuyler Hamilton,) he proceeded to pass in review the numerous troops drawn up on the Battery.

The line of march was then taken up, and never has New York exhibited before such numbers, such enthusiasm, so large and admirable a turnout of the citizen-soldiery, such a thronging multitude of the citizens. It is not deemed an extravagant computation to say that on the line of march not less than two hundred thousand persons were present in the streets and at the windows. The procession passed up Broadway, Chatham street, and the Bowery, to Astor Place, and then down Broadway to the Park, where Gen. Scott again reviewed the troops.

When this ceremony was over, and the lines which had kept the spectators back were broken, there was an immense rush of the multitude to surround and greet the General, who was finally compelled to come forward on the balcony of the City Hall and show himself to the assembled throng. He was greeted with repeated and tumultuous cheers, which he acknowledged, as near as we can recollect, in the following words:

"My Countrymen and My Friends: This has been the happiest, the proudest day of my life. Two hundred thousand of my fellow-citizens have come forward to do honor to a humble servant of this great republic. You have done it overmuch. You have more than required any labors and any hardships that I may have undergone. From my heart I thank you, and pray that God may bless you all!"

It was a noble tribute from a whole people to a great man who had rendered great services, and been the object of great injustice. It was a popular verdict of absolution, complete and emphatic, from the unjust and unfounded "displeasure of the President," from which there is no appeal, and concerning the significance of which there can be no mistake.

The whole pageant was beautiful in execution as it was well conceived and undertaken, and so far as we have heard, was carried out without an accident.

The good humor of the multitudes assembled, the discretion and moderation both of the public and the soldiery, who kept the ground and maintained order, were in keeping with the occasion, and all partook in the same spirit of hearty welcome to the conqueror of Mexico.

It was a great occasion, and a great day, and greatly was it observed and honored on the part of the glorious and

liberal city and citizens of New York. In the evening Gen. Scott dined at the Astor House with the general officers and staff of the New York city troops.

The Astor House and other buildings were illuminated, and we observed also that several dwellings were handsomely adorned.

It was a source of sincere gratification to all to see the General in such fine health.

Long may he live to enjoy the grateful applause of his countrymen.

*Military Enthusiasm.*—After Gen. Scott had passed the troops on the Battery, in New York, on Friday week, in formal review, and was riding along in front of the ranks, the sense of military discipline gave way to the earnest feelings of the man, and forthwith, hurrahs! rang along the line—gathering force as it went—and finally placing their caps and helmets on the points of their swords and bayonets, the men raised them in the air amid loud continued cheers.

The scene was most striking—and reminds one of the somewhat analogous occurrence of a spontaneous demonstration by the soldiers of Napoleon on the eve of Austerlitz. Napoleon visiting the camp in the evening, was suddenly received by an *extempore* illumination, produced by twisting the straw of the bivouac into torches, placing them in the muzzles of their muskets, and setting fire thereto.

The City Councils of Philadelphia have, by a unanimous vote, invited Gen. Scott to visit the city, and appointed committees to wait upon him.

The National Intelligencer has the following article:

*Mr. Clay and the Presidency.*—In the subjoined brief and simple paragraphs of a letter from this eminent Statesman which has been shown us, there is, no doubt, enough to open to us a view into the calmer recesses of that great and sincere mind, as freely disclosed—because without (we know) the smallest idea of publicity—to the trusted friend to whom he writes, and who thinks that this little extract is of a character to give pleasure to the many of all parties who look upon Mr. Clay as

Clarum et venerabile nomen,  
Et multum qui profuit civitati nostræ.

We must, to do justice, add that the letter itself is one to a private person and man of business only, and that the extract embraces all that he says about politics, in reply to a few remarks on that subject, introduced into a letter of business. The character of these remarks is such as may be easily inferred from the answering allusions. The closing one refers to the interest in the event, for his sake, which his correspondent has expressed. The date is of the 18th ult.

It is certainly pleasant to be permitted thus to peep, as it were, into the unstudied confidence of such a man, and find all there so worthy of him, of the great cause which he has invincibly upheld, and so firmly fixed in that high feeling of duty which has been the leading and constant idea of Mr. Clay's public life.

*Extract from the Letter of Mr. Clay.*  
"Like yourself, I am unable to anticipate the results of either of the two great Conventions now nigh at hand; and from all I hear, it is equally difficult at Washington to form a correct opinion. I learn that great heat and excitement exist among the members of Congress."

"I performed a reluctant duty in acquiescing in the submission of my name to the consideration of the Philadelphia Convention. What ever the issue may be, I have thereby secured myself against all responsibility and all just reproaches, and I shall be content."

*The Cass Nomination.*—To obtain a Presidential nomination, Lewis Cass has rendered himself unworthy of that high office. There is that in his course and conduct, upon great public questions, which should turn all true and faithful men away from his support. With the object that he has just obtained, ever and steadily in view, he has shown himself capable of sacrificing the interests of his constituents and the welfare of his country. He owes his inglorious success, more immediately, to his treachery upon two great questions, one of which concerns the prosperity of all the Western States, while the other affects the cause of Freedom and Humanity. He secured the support of Polk by an infamous betrayal of the cause of freedom. Texas gave him her four votes in return for his efforts to involve the country in a sanguinary and most expensive war with Mexico.

Lewis Cass, therefore, is a candidate for President, because, 1st. He sustained Mr. Polk in his Veto of a bill providing Harbors for the immense commerce of our mighty Lakes; and 2d, because he is in favor of extending Slavery over Territory to be acquired from Mexico. Stripped of all extraneous influences, these are the claims of Gen. Cass to the Presidency. And this is the issue tendered. Ought there to be any doubt of the result? Will the American People, after their bitter experience with Polk, elect another man of the same political school?—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

*Designs of the Burnburners.*—The New York Evening Post announces that the regular democratic delegates from New York to the Baltimore Convention have resolved to call a convention of the democracy of that State, to be held on the 22d of June, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency in the absence of any nomination by the Baltimore Convention. The Tribune says they will probably nominate Senator Dix, and vote for General Butler as Vice President.

*ACKNOWLEDGMENT.*—"None of us have denied, the President has acknowledged, the whole Democratic party has again and again asserted, that the annexation of Texas was the cause of the war with Mexico."

This is the language of Gen. Cass in his late speech in the United States Senate—the man who is the locofoco candidate for the Presidency."—*Post Atlas.*

Gen. Cass might have gone still farther and said, that annexation was projected and consummated to extend the borders of Slavery, and Mexico was coveted to promote the same infamous end.—*Daily News.*

*Gen. Cass and the Utica Convention.*—It will not have escaped the memory of our political readers that in the Utica Convention, which appointed the Burnburner delegates to Baltimore, Gen. Cass was openly and unequivocally denounced as unworthy of support. He was spurned by the Convention, as one of the most suppliant of Northern dough-faces. In vindication of himself, Gen. Cass published a private letter from the Hon. George Rathbun, a leading member of the Utica Convention, in which Mr. R. expresses esteem and regard for the General. Mr. Rathbun, however, afterwards explained that when said letter was written, Gen. Cass was openly, notoriously, and warmly in favor of excluding slavery from any territory which we might acquire from Mexico, and that the letter published by Gen. Cass was impelled by a knowledge of this fact.—He illustrated his explanation thus:

"Benedict Arnold was at one time a brave soldier; he was believed to be a true patriot.—He rose to the rank of General in the army of the Colonies: fought bravely in defence of the rights of the American people—as esteemed worthy and honest. The American people became attached to him, praised him, flattered him, yet when he went on board the *Vulture*, and deserted to the British army, and accepted office under the British Crown, he was detested by every honest man of all parties. So far as I know, he never published parts of letters written to him before his desertion, to prove the inconsistency of his friends while he appeared an honest man, because they condemned him when he had demonstrated that he was no longer honest, or worthy of confidence."

*"Locofoco Motto."*—Three C's, Cass, Cuba, California. Polk was elected to annex Texas, with her debt and slavery, but until the war ends, we cannot tell at what expense of blood and treasure.—Cass did his best to bring on two wars at once. And now, as was intimated in debate, and as is proclaimed by "motto," we are to go for "Cass and Cuba."

Before taking another war President and one who has avowed belligerent sentiments against half a dozen nations—let us, counting from the cost and consequences of the war with Mexico, endeavor to ascertain how much of our Republican form of Government will be left, and what our Free Institutions would be worth, after Oregon and Cuba are ours by conquest?

*A Million for Benevolence.*—From the annual reports of the various Benevolent Societies at their recent anniversaries, it appears that the receipts of the past year have been considerably in advance of any former one. The amount received by the American Bible, Tract, Home Missionary, Board of Missions, Foreign Evangelical, Seamen's Friend, Protestant, Colonization, Anti-Slavery, Jews, Institution for the Blind, and General Assembly's Board of Foreign Missions, is \$1,120,818; to which, if the three great Baptist Societies are added—American and Foreign Bible, Union Foreign Missionary, and Home Missionary—the aggregate will be \$1,276,951.

*Shortening the Mississippi.*—The process of shortening a river may appear something new under the sun, but it has actually been accomplished in the Mississippi, one of the largest rivers in the United States. During a recent freshet the river made a "bolt" through its banks at Racoon, where there was a considerable turn, and took a straight course for the nearest point of the stream, cutting off twenty-eight miles in the length of the stream. The largest class of steamboats pass through up and down, without any difficulty. It is about four hundred yards wide, and the banks constantly caving.

*An Independent Candidate.*—Colonel Dick Johnson, who has come out on his own hook as a candidate for Governor of Kentucky, is still in the field. The Central Locofoco Committee has made numerous efforts to induce him to decline; but he takes all their suggestions as insults, and as arguing a want of appreciation of the vast merits justly pertaining to the Killer of Tecumseh. He appeals to God and the People!

*A Governor Presented.*—The Grand Jury of St. Louis, Mo., has presented the Governor of that State for the reckless manner in which he has seen fit to exercise the pardoning power. A list of no less than fifty convicts pardoned out of the State Penitentiary, (some of them notorious scoundrels, incarcerated for murder, &c.) by Governor Edwards, is given. This species of Executive favoritism has become a source of evil in other States as well as in Missouri.

Abram Williams, of Bracken county, Kentucky, died on the 1st ult. Mr. Williams was born on the Eastern shore of Maryland, on the 13th of January, 1742. He served in the revolutionary war, and drew a pension. He has been a resident of Kentucky for upwards of fifty years, and enjoyed tolerable good health up to his death. He was in the one hundred and sixth year of his age when he died.

Baltimore, May 29.

*Extensive Fire.—Sixty Houses Burned.*—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the extensive cotton factory known as the Lexington Factory, owned by Mr. Wm. Knox, and situate on Lexington street, between Fremont and Poppleton streets, was discovered to be on fire, in two distinct places, which would confirm the supposition that it was the work of an incendiary. In a few minutes the rest of the building was an entire sheet of flame, which quickly spread to a row of two story brick houses in the rear, nine in number, situated on Mulberry court, and owned by Mr. Wm. Baker, which were consumed before the inmates could remove their furniture. From here the destructive element took hold of a large stone building, known as the "Old Whitworth Factory," also owned by Mr. Baker, and occupied for grinding log-wood, and for storing goods: the fire seemed to spread over the whole of this building, owing to the combustible nature of its contents, with the rapidity of lightning, the heat becoming so intense that the firemen, with their apparatus, were forced to retire; when a row of seven three story brick houses on Cove Alley, which runs parallel with the two factory buildings upon the East side, were soon enveloped in flames, and the roof and most of the wood work destroyed: these, we were informed, belonged to Mr. J. Wise. Meanwhile, the raging flames were taking a northwest direction, owing to a strong southeast wind, which was prevailing at the time, and soon enveloped the houses on Rock street, running from Lexington to Saratoga, of which nineteen were soon destroyed.—On Jackson court, which runs from Rock street towards Fremont street, sixteen houses, the whole number therein, were soon entirely destroyed. A row of four two-story dwellings on Lexington street, west of Knox's Factory, were also destroyed, and two large two-story dwellings on the opposite side of the street, took fire from the heat and were destroyed—a great quantity of valuable furniture was broken in the effort to remove it.

In one of these houses, a fireman received a severe bruise, from the falling in of the rafters. Some others, we understand, were slightly injured at the same time. The two latter dwellings were owned and occupied by Mr. Joshua Dryden and Mr. J. S. Williams. A dwelling at the corner of Lexington street and Cove alley, on the east side of the factory, was also considerably injured. From the above it will be seen that fifty-eight dwelling houses, besides the two large factory buildings, were consumed. Of the amount of the entire loss, or the names of the owners or occupants of all the houses, it was impossible to ascertain the facts on last evening. Mr. Knox had between \$80,000 and \$100,000 invested in his factory, which was but partially covered by policies in several of the offices of our city, the amounts or the names of the offices we could not ascertain, although we conversed with Mr. K., who was, apparently, so bewildered at his misfortune as to be unable to give certain information on this subject.

Many other buildings were partially injured; and from others, their furniture was removed, in apprehension of the flames extending farther, causing great damage and inconvenience to the inmates. By this destructive fire, between 2 and 300 persons have been deprived of their homes, many of whom have lost the whole of their furniture and clothing.

The lots and streets on the adjoining square were filled with furniture and weeping women and children, making altogether a scene of distress rarely witnessed.

*Powder Mill Explosion.*—The grain-mill attached to the Powder Works of Mr. James Beatty, on the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, about seven miles from the city, exploded on Tuesday afternoon, about half past 5 o'clock. Two of the workmen, named John Lyons and William Eaton, were killed, being blown to a great distance from the mill; the body of one only had been found last evening when the cars passed the scene of destruction, which was about half an hour after the explosion took place. We understand that the amount of powder grained each day was about fifty kegs, which is removed every day, and as the explosion happened but half an hour previous to the time of quiting work, this was the extent of the amount of powder in the mill. The mill had been lately erected, at an expense of about \$10,000. This establishment was blown up about 18 months since, killing five persons. The immediate cause of the accident now, as at that time, will probably never be known, as it rarely happens that those cognizant of the facts are left to tell the tale.

The explosion was distinctly heard in the city, and gave rise to various reports. Some stated that Ellicott's rolling mills had blown up, others that the steamer Mary Washington had burst her boiler. The arrival of the cars, however, soon brought intelligence of the true cause of the concussion.—*Balt. Amer.*

*The Coroner Cheated.*—At Rochester, New York, on Thursday, a man was taken from the canal who was thought to be drowned. The Coroner was sent for, who proceeded to call a jury and ascertain the facts in the case; but, before the inquest was fairly commenced, the person supposed to be deceased arose upon his feet and walked away. A grave question arises in this case: whether the coroner is entitled to his fee?

## WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the County Committee, a Convention of Whig Delegates from the different Townships and Boroughs of Adams county, assembled in the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Monday the 29th of May, 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of settling a COUNTY TICKET, to be supported at the coming Election.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of WILLIAM R. SADLER, Esq., of Huntingtown township, as President; and D. A. BECHLER, of Gettysburg, and JAMES H. AULBACH, of Conowingo township, as Secretaries.

The following Delegates appeared and presented their credentials, to wit:

Gettysburg—John B. M. Pierson, D. A. Baehler, Cumberland—Joseph Bayly, James Black, Momtjoy—Joseph Fink, Samuel Durbanov, German—Henry Spalding, Dr. J. A. Shorb, Conowingo—John L. Gubernator, Jer. Aulbach, Mountpleasant—Sebastian Weaver, Peter Smith, Union—George Basehoar, Enoch Lefever, Berwick Borough—Asaph Abbey, Fred. B. Rober, Berwick Township—John Elder, Levi Kepner, Oxford Township—Jacob Martin, G. E. Hersh, Reading—John Trimmer, Samuel Overholzer, Hamilton—Dr. D. Mellinger, R. M. Hutchisson, Strabax—John Brinkerhoff, Wm. Vanorsdel, Huntingtown—Wm. R. Sadler, Isaac D. Worley, Lattimore—George Deardoff, Jacob Geist, Tyons—Oscar Ferree, Solomon Routsong, Mountlieu—Jacob Y. Busbey, Jacob Comfort, Franklin—Andrew Heintzelman, Moses Smith, Huntingtown—Joseph Kittinger, Samuel Knox, Liberty—Eli R. A. Moore, Christian Frey, Freedom—Jacob Myers, Phineas Rogers.

The Convention then proceeded to a ballot for Clerk of the Courts, which resulted in the choice of H. DEWIDDE, on the sixth ballot, as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
H. Dewiddle,	14	13	15	17	21	23
E. Norris,	18	14	16	15	21	19
S. R. Russell,	10	15	11	10		

A ballot was then taken for Register and Recorder, and Maj. W. W. HAMERSLY received the nomination on the third ballot, as follows:

	1	2	3
W. W. Hamersly,	29	20	22
J. M. Henny,	15	16	13
R. W. M. Sherry,	7	6	7

The Convention then adjourned until one o'clock.

One o'clock, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled, and proceeded to vote for the candidates for the different offices to be filled at the coming Election. The following is a statement of the different ballots:

## PROTHONOTARY.

	1	2	3	4
John Picking,	16	20	21	24
Wm. W. Paxton,	17	17	19	18
G. W. McClellan,	9	5	2	0

## SHERIFF.

	1	2	3	4	5
Ephraim Swope,	20	20	20	19	26
William Fickes,	14	15	16	19	16
David M. Murdie,	6	6	5	4	
Arcon Cox,	2	2			

## CORONER.

	1	2	3	4
C. Horner,				23
G. C. Strickhouser,				18

## DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

	1	2	3	4
Henry Brinkerhoff,	9	14	21	24
Jesse D. Newman,	18	13	7	7
Enoch Lefever,	8	14	14	11
Philip Beamer,	6	1		

## AUDITOR.

No other person than SAMUEL DUNBORAW being nominated, he was unanimously declared the candidate.

## COMMISSIONER.

	1	2	3
John G. Morningstar,	11	17	22
Maxwell Shields,	14	15	14
J. Burkholder,	3	5	1
Isaac Wolf,	4	2	0
Joseph R. Henry,	4	3	5
Charles Will,	2	3	0
John M. Cully,	3	0	0

## ASSEMBLY.

	1	2	3
J. Cooper,			17
W. M. Sherry,			11
H. J. Schreiner,			11
J. Brough,			3

Upon the nomination being announced, Mr. Schreiner returned his acknowledgments to the Convention for the support given to his name, and pledged his most zealous efforts in behalf of the ticket.

On motion of Joseph Fink, Esq., it was Resolved, That John C. Ellis, A. B. Kurtz, and John Brough, Esqs, be appointed Conferees, (in conjunction with similar conferees from